

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

SHAUN RUSHING,	)	
	)	
Plaintiff,	)	
	)	
v.	)	Civil Action No. 22-206 (UNA)
	)	
DRUG ENFORCEMENT	)	
ADMINISTRATION,	)	
	)	
Defendant.	)	

**MEMORANDUM OPINION**

Plaintiff, appearing *pro se*, has filed a “Lawsuit 4 count,” ECF No. 1, and an application to proceed *in forma pauperis*, ECF No. 3. The Court will grant the *in forma pauperis* application and dismiss the case because the complaint fails to meet the minimal pleading requirements of Rule 8(a) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

*Pro se* litigants must comply with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. *Jarrell v. Tisch*, 656 F. Supp. 237, 239 (D.D.C. 1987). Rule 8(a) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure requires complaints to contain “(1) a short and plain statement of the grounds for the court’s jurisdiction [and] (2) a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a); see *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678-79 (2009); *Ciralsky v. CIA*, 355 F.3d 661, 668-71 (D.C. Cir. 2004). The Rule 8 standard ensures that defendants receive fair notice of the claim being asserted so that they can prepare a responsive answer, mount an adequate defense, and determine whether the doctrine of *res judicata* applies. *Brown v. Califano*, 75 F.R.D. 497, 498 (D.D.C. 1977). It also assists the Court in determining whether it has jurisdiction over the subject matter.

Plaintiff is a resident of Grand Rapids, Michigan, who has sued the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) for “110 Trillion dollars.” In the one-page cryptically worded pleading, Plaintiff concludes that DEA discriminated against him, as well as “berated” him and defamed his character. Plaintiff refers to an “assortment of things” for which he has not “been paid” and mentions “protective custody.” Plaintiff also claims that “at 14 or 15 years old,” he “was wrongfully bound over from Juvenile to adult” without a “court appointed lawyer” and that “there was no hearing to determine any wrongdoing.”

Plaintiff has not stated the basis of federal court jurisdiction, which alone warrants dismissal of the case. Regardless, a complaint, such as here, that is “rambling, disjointed, incoherent, or full of irrelevant and confusing material will patently fail [Rule 8(a)’s] standard,” as will “a complaint that contains an untidy assortment of claims that are neither plainly nor concisely stated[.]” *Jiggetts v. District of Columbia*, 319 F.R.D. 408, 413 (D.D.C. 2017), *aff’d sub nom. Cooper v. District of Columbia*, No. 17-7021, 2017 WL 5664737 (D.C. Cir. Nov. 1, 2017) (internal quotation marks and citations omitted). Consequently, this action will be dismissed. A separate order accompanies this Memorandum Opinion.

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/s/  
AMIT P. MEHTA  
United States District Judge

Date: March 10, 2022